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COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

* Distant Subscribers are informed, that a Remittance accompanying their names, is an indispensable condition.

Practical Doctrines of the Constitution of the United States.

1. The Vote of the MINORITY rules.
2. The CHIEF MAGISTRACY is put up to the Highest Bidder in the House of Representatives:—and the most desperate Gambler always succeeds in the purchase.
3. The SECRETARY OF STATE is the *Heir Apparent* of the Presidency, and he seldom fails in buying the People.
4. If a PRESIDENT has a SON, that SON is always entitled to be President.
5. The People call themselves FREE!—This is the most curious and ridiculous anomaly in their whole system.

* A Lawyer, No. 7, on Monday.

Political Death of the People.

What is the vital principle of a free government, such as ours?—What is that principle, whose action, like that of the heart and the lungs in the human system, gives life and activity to the whole machine, producing health and preservation in all its parts?—We answer—it is the *Right of Suffrage*—this it is, which may be called, the political heart and lungs of Government, whose basis is the popular will.—Obstruct the action of the Elective Right—or disregard its action, and say it ought not to be a controlling power, as our corrupt House of Representatives have just declared by their minority vote for *John the Usurper*, and what is the effect produced?—It is that of a general decay, torpor, and final corruption of the whole system—a **POLITICAL DEATH OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE!**—For how do the People exist politically but by their *Vote*? It is by suffrage alone, and the sovereign power of the majority of Votes, that we have, see, or feel, such a political body, as is meant by the term *PEOPLE*. Individuals and society may endure, and will continue to flourish, after the *PEOPLE* have become extinct, as they are now in this country, in respect to the general government. For, the moment the *sovereign will* expressed by a majority of votes is set at naught, that moment are the *PRIVILEGES* annihilated. Sophistry and cunning cannot confound this simple question. A power above the People has created itself, and a government for them, in opposition to, and in defiance of their votes and wishes. If this is not bondage, why the Negro slave of a Virginia planter is a free man!

On this subject, we must be solemn and grave, in proportion to the magnitude of the overhanging evil, and the peril of incurable despotism, that now threaten to catch us. On all sides we hear doctrines preached, calculated to make men the veriest slaves, that ever hugged corruption to their hearts. We are told, that we have no right to question, or object to the *manner* of the Election of Adams;—that it is improper;—that good citizens will quietly submit to any thing!—Can the French, the Spaniard, or the Turk, brook a doctrine so overbearing with the poisonous essence of tyranny? In England, such a sentiment would cause the man that uttered it to be placed in the pillory, or ducked in a horse pond;—and yet in this free America, it is legitimate doctrine.

A Poet once sang in these strains—
“For forms of Government let fools contest,
That which is best administered, is best!”

But the poet was a *Monarchist*;—and besides wanted a rhyme; a double excuse for his political depravity, which no American can plead. Yet this is the fashionable slang here—among *Democrat*s. If Adams makes a good President, say the services, we have every cause to be satisfied—how he came to be President is not our business. So, if a Military Robber marches into our country, and forcibly occupies the President's Chair, we have nothing to do with his *violence*, let us only look, that he makes a good President, as that which is best administered is best. Adams is no better than a *Military Ravisher*, in respect to the *violence* done to the *People*. Shall we approve the violence?—Think on it, ye men of America, and answer—
WILL YOU APPROVE THE USURPATIONS?

Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

We are rejoiced to see, by the following article from the *Harrisburgh Chronicle*, that Mr. Baker's Resolution, which we published yesterday, for an alteration of the Constitution giving the choice of President and Vice President immediately to the People, and preventing the Election from going into the House, has been adopted by a large majority.

On Wednesday, on Mr. Baker's motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions, in committee of the whole, Mr. J. R. C. Smith in the chair. Mr. Baker delivered his reasons in support of the resolution, but stated that he had no hope of the amendment being adopted by the other states, for some years to come; he introduced it, because he thought it right, and as an enticement to accomplish the end proposed. Mr. Roberts opposed the resolution, as impracticable and inexpedient. Mr. E. Smith spoke in favor of the resolution; and Messrs. Diven, Cummings, Saragess and Lohman, delivered their opinions against the expediency of passing upon

the principle of the resolution at this time—immediately after the election of President, and when the term of service of the present Congress was about to expire. The committee rose, and leave to sit again was refused. Sundry motions to postpone the question were made and withdrawn, and a motion to postpone, for the purpose of recommending the resolution to the early attention of the next legislature, was negatived. The question upon the resolution came directly before the House, when Mr. Blythe delivered a luminous argument in opposition to the principle of the proposed amendment. Mr. Bacon made a few remarks in favor of it.

The resolution was agreed to, yeas 58, nays 26.

On the second resolution, Messrs. Roberts and Gilleland spoke at large in opposition to the whole project: This whole was agreed to.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A Solemn Appeal to the Democratic Citizens Of the United States! (No. III.)

* We congratulate the public upon the prospect of the destruction of old party distinctions in Massachusetts.—[*See Boston Eve. Post, Feb. 13.*]

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

I have in my most ardent anxiety, that John Quincy Adams, the President Elect, and the combination which placed him in the Presidency against the will of the People, intended that as a mere prelude to what was further in agitation, relative to the entire destruction of the Republican principles of our Government! And as such measures must be cautiously adopted, that their first step towards its accomplishment, would be to *break down the distinction of Parties*. The first essay has commenced in the native State of the Usurper, as will be seen by the extract which heads this communication. It is a single link in the chain; they could not have chosen a more proper sphere; first, the country is “congratulated” upon the election of a President, in violation of its fundamental principles, and the total annihilation of the Sovereignty of the People; and then the Nation is “congratulated” upon the prospect of the destruction of old party distinctions;” and by and by, we shall be greeted by a congratulation, that “the House of Representatives have thought proper, in their wisdom, to continue that exalted Statesman, John Quincy Adams, President for life!”

Fellow Citizens, ye who are Republicans in action as well as in name, what guarantee have you for the preservation of your liberties, save a united, firm, and vigorous opposition to the administration of the enemy to your rights? Let the banner of Democracy be once more raised; let every man adhere to the faith of his creed; and let some distinguished Republican be the rallying point, from whence you may beat down the Aristocracy, which is raising its gorgon head, overjoyed at the opportunity so long and so anxiously sought for, of trampling Democracy under foot.—I appeal to all interested in the fate of the Country, to all that would sooner die than be enslaved, whether the crisis has not arrived, when they must either submit to a *Constitutional Despotism*, or by resistance, become free! There is no medium, there never was, between Liberty and Slavery. If you are passive, you are Slaves, or will be soon. After they have robbed you of your sovereignty, they are not content; they would destroy the remotest possibility of its ever returning to you, and nothing can efface it more completely, than to break down the distinction of Party. All the enlightened among you must admit, that Party is the life and essence of Free Government; when that is gone, ye may indeed hang our heads. Remember the motto of the next Administration—“*Secure the Press—Destroy Party!*” If you are inclined to sell your birth-right; if you are inclined to kiss the hands of Aristocracy; if you are disposed to assist in placing the yoke around your necks, and in fact to become the subjects of a Constitutional King—sing Hosannas to John Quincy Adams.

CATO.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

TO HENRY CLAY.

“Conscience—Awake!”

Sir,—You are now about to receive the fruits of “a good conscience,” by the appointment of *Secretary of State* under the man to whom you sold your six states, in order to save this country from the horrors of having a *Second Washington* placed by the People at the head of the Nation;—a degradation which we have not experienced since the year 1789, when, according to your notion, we were cursed by the Election of a “Military Chieftain!” Sir, I am one of those who admire your modesty, and am struck dumb at your total want of a *vain opinion* of yourself. Your purity and patriotism overwhelms me. Your exalted moral character, and your *Cato-like love of country*, eminently qualified you to step in between the rule of a Military Chieftain, and the horrible precedent of—*gratitude being awarded to greatness*. You, Sir, who never transgressed a moral obligation! You who never violated any one of the ten commandments. You who never intrigued, or played the political mountebank. You who never did ought but what a man in his perfect senses should have done. Oh sir! you were the *very pure one*, to step in, at the suggestion of your CONSCIENCE to save the nation.

It is not every politician, Sir, that is blessed with a *Conscience*. Sublime monitor of virtue.—Without a conscience sir, what profligate creatures would we not be. We should *game*,—*cheat*,—*lie*,—*steal*,—*buy*,—*sell*,—*swindle*,—and—do all that we should not do. But then, when we have a CONSCIENCE sir, we are far different creatures.—Oh! ‘tis a beautiful monitor, that same CONSCIENCE; for we can put it on, and put it off, just as we

please; and all the time say with truth; we consulted our CONSCIENCE!—Sir, how I envy you, upon honour. I envy you your Conscience. For it is a *real estate* to you. It has brought you to a salary of \$6,000, and to be *Heir Apparent* to the diadem of his *Conscience*, John the second, our holy and well beloved Usurper.

On the 4th of March sir, I am told your Conscience is to be toasted all over the land, and that bon-fires are to be made in honor of your Conscience!

Oh! sir, you are a great and good man, and you have saved us from ruin, by condescending to become our “PRINCE OF WALES.”

When you next sell a *drove of States*, sir, let me recommend *Pennsylvania* to you. We are a quiet set of mules, and bear the yoke with great patience. Only try us, if your Conscience will advise you to do it. I am, Sir,

Yours in honor and Conscience,

THE SPEAKER PROTECTED.

February 25, 1825.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It would be well for the People of Southwark to mark the conduct of a certain Block-Maker, who never meddles with politics, as *he* says; but who, as we say, is the most noisy of the Federal Party; and is always the first on the election ground, and the last off. He is, at this present time, getting up a Dinner for the success of John Quincy Adams; and cries out treason and sedition to every word that may be said against Adams or Clay.

A CITIZEN OF SOUTHWARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

Dear Sir,—Will you have the goodness to publish in your paper the enclosed proceedings of a supper, given by a number of citizens in honor of the birth-day of the late illustrious WASHINGTON; and oblige your obedient servant, A SUBSCRIBER.

Feb. 25, 1825.

Anniversary Supper,

In honor of the Birth-Day of the late illustrious WASHINGTON.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, a number of inhabitants from the city and county of Philadelphia, resolved to celebrate the Day that gave birth to the Father of our country, by supping together at Heppard's Hotel. At the hour appointed by their Committee of Arrangement, Col. WM. BOZARTH, acted as President, assisted by Moses QUINN.—The repast was abundant, well selected, and admirably disposed; the viands, the vegetables, the fruits, and the refreshments, bespoke the good taste and industry, as well as the liberality of Mr. Ezekiel Heppard, the provider. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were announced from the Chair, and repeated by the Vice President:

1. The Day—Sacred, because it gave Birth to the Champion of Liberty. 12 cheers.
2. WASHINGTON—First in the Cabinet, first in the Field; his mind, like his sword, was invincible. 12 cheers.
3. LA FAYETTE—His name is sufficient; since it is identified with every thing great, glorious and honorable. 12 cheers.
4. The United States of America—The Country most happy, contented, and free. 6 cheers.
5. The President of the United States—His retirement will be unsolicited by dishonor, unalloyed by regret. 3 cheers.
6. The People—The fountain of all Law; the origin of all Right. 12 cheers.
7. South America—A new Country of Republics; perpetuity to each, stability to all. 12 cheers.
8. Bolivar—Who shall say Liberty is without her Champion since the Washington of the South follows the example of the Washington of the North. 3 cheers.
9. Greece—Like the fabled Phoenix, from her ashes rose a People, mighty and great, to be happy and free. 3 cheers.
10. Byron—Touch not the harp, it will sound a requiem for the loss of that mighty mind, which gave it more than mortal strains. 18 cheers.
11. Canals—To the state, what the arteries are to the body, the sources of life, health, and happiness; may the Legislature soon join its citizens together by a new bond. 18 cheers.
12. The Army and Navy—Never forgotten, always remembered; the Sashes and the Stars, whether on land or sea, the Soldier's pride and Seaman's boast. 12 cheers.
13. WOMAN—The purity of an Angel in mortal mould; no wonder she is worshipped and adored. 6 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. Bozarth: Gen. ANDREW JACKSON—See and to none, which he exemplified at the battle of New Orleans, with 3,700 Americans, met and completely defeated 9,000 of Wellington's invincible, and sent Gen. Packenham home to England in high spirits. 12 cheers.

By Geo. W. Twissell: May each succeeding anniversary of the day we celebrate find our country more prosperous and happy than the past. 6 cheers.

By Charles Wilson: May the Tree of Liberty be planted in the centre of the Earth, and every true Republican rally round it. 6 cheers.

By a Guest: John Quincy Adams, our next President. *Rejoiced.*

Upon this toast being read, a loud and almost universal expression of disapprobation broke forth; when harmony was restored, the following was given:

By Anthony Seyfert: Gen. ANDREW JACKSON—Victorious in Defeat. 15 cheers.

By John Alexander: Domestic Manufactures—Perdition to the wretch who prefers Fashion to Independence. 12 cheers.

By Capt. Jacob Jefferson: The Fair Sex—May Virtue be their guide, and beauty crown their days. 6 cheers.

On motion of Charles M. Page—

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered to Mr. Heppard, for the sumptuous and abundant provisions he has made upon this occasion; which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clay's Points.

From the Washington City Gazette.

The National Journal, the paper which is pledged to sustain Mr. Adams' administration, is endeavouring to establish some points of popularity for Mr. Clay; and, for this purpose, it adverts to his being the advocate of domestic manufactures, and to the part which he formerly took in Congress in favor of the Independence of Spanish America. This reference, however, is a little unfortunate. Mr. Clay, in the instances mentioned, followed the course which he has invariably pursued for the gratification of his ambition. By the labors of *others*, home manufactures had obtained a certain degree of popularity. Mr. Clay seized upon this, and has attempted to incorporate it with his own personal fame. But to any one man the manufactures are more indebted than another, it is to Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, whose labors have been more incessant, more extensive, and infinitely more enlightened than those of Mr. Clay, who has only lent the aid of his declamation in the Hall of the House of Representatives to the object. It was the same case with the South American cause. Long before Mr. Clay took hold of the subject, the Editor of the Aurora, Col. Duane, the Editor of this Gazette, and writers in other public prints, spoke out most decidedly and boldly in behalf of the Independence of Spanish and Portuguese America. A congenial feeling pervaded the great mass of the People of the United States; when Mr. Clay, always on the watch to turn circumstances to his own advantage, stepped in, claimed to be the champion of the Patriot cause, and affected to lead, where, in truth, he only followed. The foundation of all Mr. Clay's politics is *selfishness*. And this is proved by his recent collision with Mr. Adams. He pretended, in the cause of Spanish America, to be a friend to the rights of the People, and maintained an argument to show the indefeasibility of their sovereignty, because he had in something to gain by it. And yet here at home, when he found he could gain something by reversing his doctrine, he defied the power of his constituents, derided the sovereignty of the People, and laughed to scorn their solemnly expressed will and the instructions of the legislature of his state. Devoid of principle, he is governed solely by expediency, and knows no other rule of political conduct than that which may most promote his own elevation to the highest offices of government.

There is not a single public act of Mr. Adams' of any importance, whilst he has been Secretary of State, that has not been opposed by Mr. Clay. He ridiculed Mr. Adams' department whilst minister in Europe, he denounced the reasoning of the Secretary of State in favor of General Jackson's Seminole campaign, he reviled the treaty which Mr. Adams negotiated with the Chevalier de Orlans for the cession of the Floridas, and declared, in Congress and through the medium of the Lexington press, that the Secretary of State had sacrificed the interest of his country in giving up the fertile province of Texas to Spain in the negotiation; nay, he would not even allow that Mr. Adams, in his pamphlet on the Fisheries and the Navigation of the Mississippi, had accurately stated matters of fact; and formally promised to expose him; so that, in every aspect, under all the official political phrases which the Secretary of State has exhibited, Mr. Clay has been his adversary; constantly, perseveringly, and unremittingly.—Yet all these contradictions have been reconciled, all past animosities are done away, by the *douceur* of a high Department, into which Mr. Clay will walk with as much cordiality as if he had been the uniform and zealous friend of Mr. Adams.

From the tenor of the remarks in the Journal, Mr. Clay, in the cabinet, is to neutralize certain antipathies of the President elect, among which none is better known than his obstinate hostility to the Southern American Republics, whose agents he used to treat contemptuously, and upon whose cause he always strove to cast odium, until the gallant Spanish Patriots fought their way to actual independence; and until Mr. Adams, frightened at the brilliant successes of the immortal Bolivar, hastened to advise Mr. Monroe to recognize them as free, sovereign, and independent nations. The Independents will mistake neither Mr. Clay's motives nor Mr. Adams' enemies. They will deal with them as they would with other artful and prejudiced politicians; and seek for the surest basis of amity between South and North America in the good feelings and liberal principles of the People of the United States.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

To the Editor of the Washington Gazette.

Sir,—Although personally my acquaintance with Gen. Jackson is slight, yet I may be permitted to speak of his public life with freedom and candor, which distinguishes free men from slaves. I will not disguise from you, my partiality to Mr. Crawford. It is founded upon a long and intimate experience of his public and private virtues; but, it never, for a moment, lessened that profound respect and veneration for the great and brilliant deeds of the Hero of Orleans, which alone saved the country from disgrace, and probably ruin. Deeds which are engraved in characters of Marble, upon the hearts of a generous and enlightened People. Deeds which have surrounded him with a halo of glory, that time, so far from lessening, will serve only to heighten and display, in bolder relief; and like the all pervading light of Heaven, its irradiating beams, warmed into life and action, this desponding Nation. And what has been his reward? The answer is to be found in Mr. Clay's

Letter to Judge Brooke! Is it then possible, that Mr. Clay, for a moment, believed as he expressed himself? That he really did doubt the integrity, virtue, and patriotism of such a soldier as General Jackson? He who had possessed great power, and when no longer needed for his country's good, most willingly laid it down! Who had encountered the privations and hardships of the camp, and braved death in every shape, from love of country, merely to afford himself an opportunity of destroying that liberty which he had fought to maintain! Forbid it reason, honor, magnanimity!

Such fears are utterly at war with common sense and common honesty; and, it might be well retorted upon this statesman, that he who suspects others of wishing to destroy the civil liberties of the People, is himself most to be dreaded!

And is there any analogy between the structure of our government and that of the ancient Republics? Is not this representative, while they were purely democratic? And did these doctrines prevail after the close of the Revolutionary struggle? Why then should they now let loose upon our fears, all the evils of Pandora's Box? Is it that we are less intelligent and more wicked than we were immediately at the close of the Revolution? Or was it the pure *amor patrie* which bore down all petty intrigues and dirty factions? Is then this love of country extinct, or is it, that Mr. Clay is the sole repository of it?

“Vox populi, vox dei” is a political maxim of Rousseau. But Mr. Clay's conduct is directly in opposition to this maxim. The principles of republicanism inculcate the doctrine of a due regard on the part of the Representative, to the wishes of the Represented; but Mr. Clay having very lately corrected and revised the political code of his country, has deemed it most expedient to adopt the converse of the proposition.

The People of the West and South West, with nearly one voice, and with a singleness of heart, scarcely ever exceeded in any country, bestowed their suffrages on General Jackson; yet, Mr. Clay, believing in his “conscience,” that he is unworthy of their confidence, has resolved to guard their rights and protect their liberties, from an apprehension that they are incapable of taking care of themselves! Good and gentle shepherd, how kind are all thy ways, and particularly in thus taking upon thyself so much care and trouble without *fee* of reward!

What motive, I ask, could Gen. Jackson have, to betray his country, and injure his friends? The spring, the summer, and the autumn of his days are past, never to return; and, if we consult the most ordinary dictates of common sense, we should at once conclude, that he would most fervently invoke the genius of Liberty, to kindle in his heart that divine flame, which shall animate him to deeds of renown and glory, instead of cherishing those cruel and barbarous feelings, which seem to be ascribed to him, that so preeminently distinguish the Tyrant from the Patriot.

Honor is the greatest reward of the Soldier. His daily cares and nightly vigils, are little known to the civilian. Instead of a bed of down, often has he to repose his wearied limbs upon the cold earth, with the canopy of Heaven for his covering, and the all seeing eye of God for his protection! And are these toils—these trials—these dangers—unworthy of recompense? Shall he be proscribed by his country for doing that which he is commanded to do, and which, had he not done, would have branded him either with suspicion, or cowardice, or treachery? And shall he fight for his country, only to be suspected by his countrymen? Yet such is the melancholy fact with regard to Gen. Andrew Jackson.

But, he is armed with honesty and firmness, and no less redoubtable to his enemies. This veteran soldier stands proudly aloof from petty intrigue and faction; and, like the majestic Oak, while he presents to the enemies of his country an attitude erect, and an exterior dignified and unyielding; yet, he forbids not to his friends the tenderest and most delicate entwinements around his firm and manly Heart.

JUSTICE.

From the Greenburg Gazette, February, 18.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Presidential Election has terminated, contrary to the expectations, and certainly contrary to the wishes, of a large majority of the American people. The *Swiss* members of the *Eighteenth Congress*, totally lost to virtue, and utterly disregarding the principles which ought ever to prevail in an enlightened country, have chosen John Q. Adams, chief magistrate of our Union; thus treating their constituents with marked disdain. We cannot hesitate to believe, that the election of Mr. Adams has been effected by a deep and disgraceful intrigue—we will not say a *conspiracy*—which may, eventually, prove destructive to the interest, the happiness, and even the safety of our country. Recent events have rendered it certain, that the statements lately made by George Kremer, are substantially true—the *lofty* pretensions and *unfathomable* contemptible threats of Mr. Clay to the contrary, notwithstanding. But Mr. Clay is an “honourable” man—they are all *honourable* men. Those principles, in support of which our ancestors freely shed their blood and endured privations almost unparalleled, were purchased at too great a price, if a few political panderers can subvert them, to promote their own wicked designs. Indeed, it would seem, from various circumstances, that the boasted liberties of our country are but fleeting shadows, and must soon pass to the tomb of the Capulets.

To the honest and disinterested citizen it must still afford consolation when he reflects, that it was owing to the stern and

unbending integrity of Andrew Jackson—an honest devotion to his country, and his refusal to compromise principles dear to an injured people, and for which he jeopardized his life, sacrificed his property, and risked his reputation, that he was not preferred by the *Swiss* Phalanx in the Eighteenth Congress. And when like Cincinnati, this virtuous patriot shall again retire to private life, and take hold of the handles of the plough, he will carry with him the gratitude and prayers of his fellow citizens.

When it recurs to the recollection of Mr. Adams, that as a chief magistrate, he is not the choice of the American people—that his election was effected in a manner disgraceful to the character of the American nation—that it furnishes a precedent which sooner or later, without the aid of some redeeming spirit, must plunge his country into endless confusion and anarchy—his reflections cannot be consolatory.

Mr. Adams is said to be a man of splendid talents, of industrious habits, and strong passions. It will be recollected that he is a political renegade. At one period he was an efficient and active advocate of the measures proposed by the leaders of the federal party; but subsequently, he renounced his former principles, abandoned his early friends, provoked a controversy with Mr. Pickens, and became a zealous democrat. It is said that he has a great predilection for the etiquettes of royal courts—so great indeed that, as far as relates to his own household, he has established something resembling them; but having spent many years of his life in Europe, he may have been induced to believe, that it was right in him to follow the examples of those with whom he then associated. It is our sincere wish that he may, if he can, disregard the importunities of political courtiers, and to whatsoever party they may say they belong, and have a single eye to the perpetuation of the liberty of his country, and the prosperity of his countrymen.

It may be seen, by referring to the congressional proceedings in this day's paper, that George Kremer has, and properly too, we believe, refused to meet the *inquisitorial* committee, appointed by the house of representatives, to justify the conduct of the honorable Mr. Clay. The letter of Mr. Kremer, to the committee, is a bold and manly production. It is unreasonable to presume that he could receive justice at the hands of those, who refused to do justice to the American people. Mr. Clay “*swore terribly*” at Washington, made large threats, which have terminated in abortions; and after wielding his scalping knife over the head of his devoted adversary—he then, forthwith, *throws himself on the house for protection*. Let the house protect him—if it can—from the indignation of a justly incensed people. It will be recollected that the *inquisitorial* committee had no specified powers given it—that it was not confined to investigate the charges contained in Mr. Kremer's letter, to the editor of the *Columbian Observer*, but just such charges as the friends of Mr. Clay thought proper to investigate. In such hands, honest George Kremer had but a poor chance of escaping without being torn to tatters.

From the New York Evening Post, Feb. 21.

SPAIN.

An arrival at Boston from Gibraltar has brought papers of that place to the 30th December, by which it appears that Spain was in a most deplorable condition—those having the reins of government being divided among themselves, and the people every where showing symptoms of revolt. The guerrillas, as was anticipated, had availed themselves of the opportunity given by the return of part of the French army, to re-organize themselves, and the risings of the people of Aragon were so great that Gen. Espagne the commandant, had applied to the Minister of War for more troops to restrain them. These indications of hostility to the violent measures pursued by Ferdinand, had not, however, induced him to change his policy, for, notwithstanding all that has been said about his opposition to the Inquisition, it is stated to be placed beyond all doubt that that infernal tribunal was to be immediately restored by a decree which only waited the king's signature. The bishops, by this document, will each, in their character of inquisitors, have a junta, in their respective dioceses, composed of ecclesiastics noted for their devotedness to the cause of the throne, who will pronounce on the offences committed against religion. There will also be, in the capital, a Central Inquisitorial Junta, at the head of which, it is said, will be the archbishops of Toledo and Santiago. The former will send to the latter an account of the trials before them, and the judgments pronounced by them, which will not be carried into execution until the Supreme Junta has expressed its approbation. It is also stated that all the ex-political chiefs in the power of the government were to be brought to trial; or, in other words, to the scaffold. Every day some of the inhabitants of Madrid were arrested on charges of uttering seditious cries, and tried by Courts Martial. The prisons are replete to be full, notwithstanding these Courts “pursue their labours with extraordinary activity.” A great number of persons had been arrested at Vich, and there being no permanent commission, a court martial of Royalist Officers, few of whom could read, was formed. This court, without hearing the witnesses in defence, condemned all the prisoners to the gallies. An appeal from this decision, which had plunged 200 of the principal families in Vich into mourning, had been forwarded to the Captain General.

In the midst of these sanguinary proceedings, and the disputes of the ministers, the utmost embarrassment was occasioned by the want of money, and to re-

lieve the treasury it was contemplated to sell part of the property belonging to the Convents. The king and his family had arrived at Madrid, and another expedition was talked of for the purpose of proceeding against South America. A letter from Havana, dated the 2d inst. published in the Charleston papers, states, that the convey with troops, which sailed from Ferrol, on the 12th November, was to touch at the Canaries, and receive 1000 additional men, and then stop at Porto Rico, previous to going to Havana. The late successes of the Patriots in Peru will have sadly disconcerted the plans of Ferdinand for the subjugation of his former colonies.

The printed report, by the Board of Internal Improvement, of the examination and surveys of the Canal route from the tide water of the Potomac to the Ohio, and thence to Lake Erie, including the several memoirs of the Officers at the head of the Brigades of Topographical Engineers, have been printed and spread on the tables of Congress. The interest felt in this interesting document may be estimated by the fact, that 3000 copies of it were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress.

We perceived with pleasure, also yesterday, that the maps of these surveys, prepared by this highly accomplished, useful and meritorious body of well educated young men, are displayed on the tables of the Congressional Library for the inspection of those members, who, from perusing the report, may feel interested enough in the subject to inspect them. As specimens of topographical delineation, we have never seen these sketches exceeded. A Geographical Map shows the rivers and towns; but a Topographical Map not only shows them, but the exact face of the country, a picture of its undulations and elevations, as it would appear from a point, stationary, and raised enough to comprehend the whole in one view.

There are also accurate Maps (with the pen) of the country from Washington to Pittsburgh, and thence to Lake Erie, examined by the Board; also, of their reconnaissance from Pittsburgh, by the route of the Juniata, to Philadelphia; and of the ground between Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay, in Massachusetts, to show the practicability of a Canal through Cape Cod, to save or escape the dangerous passage around the Shoals, and lessen the distance between the Southern and Eastern States.

The satisfaction we feel, persuaded, the inspection these Maps will give, and the honor they do to the skill of the Topographers, is a sufficient motive for thus calling attention to them.—*Nat. Int.*

It is understood, with much regret, that Chief Justice Marshall contemplates retiring from the bench of the supreme court after the present session.

Slender.—At the Jan. term, held in St. Lawrence county, the case of Mary Hayden vs. John Kemmer was tried. The action was for slander; the defendant having said that the plaintiff was a liar and a thief. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of three hundred dollars and costs—the whole amount the defendant was supposed to be able to pay.

Mr. Sheridan, in the latter part of his life, often changed his town residence. In the extensive circle of his political friends there was always some one who felt a pride and a pleasure in offering him the accommodation of his house during a temporary absence. From an indolence or carelessness of habit, a prominent feature in this extraordinary man, the proprietor, more than in one instance, has felt some inconvenience in recovering the occupation of his house. Upon one of these occasions, a friend, who was in the habit of arranging matters of this kind, frankly told him his want of punctuality obliged him to adopt a new course; that Sir—had offered his house for six months, but as he was responsible for the fulfillment of the conditions, he (Mr. Sheridan) must undertake to quit on a certain day, and failing to do so, must allow him to carry him out, and that this proceeding should give no offence, or cause any difference in their friendship. Mr. Sheridan accepted the terms, and entered into possession. The day to quit, however, at length approached, and his friend suggested that it was time to look out for a new residence. This hint was repeated, and the answer always the same—"Oh, it is time enough. I shall suit myself to-morrow." The to-morrow, however, never came, and the friend, with some assistance felt himself obliged to enforce the condition, and actually carried him out of the house, locking the door after him. This awkward circumstance did not ruffle the temper of Mr. Sheridan, nor did he express the slightest displeasure at the conduct of his friend. It was in this way he entered into the occupation of Mr. Ironmonger's house, at Leatherhead, which he retained during his last illness, although resident in London, and of which Bob Farebrother, his factotum, and some of his servants, kept possession even after his death.—*Orig. Anecdotes.*

Dr. Jeremiah Clark, the pupil of the celebrated Dr. Bow, and his successor as master of the Choristers and Almoner of St. Paul's, had the misfortune to entertain a hopeless passion for a very beautiful lady, in a station of life far above him. His despair of success threw him into a deep melancholy, and on the 5th of Nov. 1707, he shot himself. He was determined upon this method of putting an end to his life, by an event, which, strange as it may seem, is attested by the late Mr. Wesley, one of the lay vicars of St. Paul's, who was very intimate with him, and heard him relate it. Being at the house of a friend in the country he took an ab-

rupt resolution to return to London; his friend having observed in his behaviour marks of great dejection, furnished him with a horse and servant. Riding along the road, a fit of melancholy seized him, upon which he alighted, and giving the servant his horse to hold, went to the corner of a field where there was a pond and some trees and began to debate with himself whether he should then end his days by hanging or drowning. Not being able to resolve on either, he thought of making what he looked upon as chance the umpire, and drew out of his pocket a piece of money, and tossing it in the air, it came down on its edge, and stuck in the clay. Though the determination answered not his wish, it was far from ambiguous, as it seemed to forbid both methods of destruction. Being thus interrupted in his purpose, he returned, mounted his horse and rode on to London; a short time after this he shot himself. He composed the sweet ballad, "The Bony Grey-eyed Morn," which Gray has introduced into the *Beggars' Opera*, to the words, "Tis Woman that seduces all Mankind."

The common tiger of Cochinchina is not greatly dreaded, but the royal tiger is a most terrific animal. The governor (says Mr. White) presented one of the latter to the commander of each ship; they were confined in very strong cages of iron wood. That which I had was a beautiful female, about two years old, nearly three feet high, and five feet long—remarkable anecdote relative to this animal I cannot forbear relating. In Saigon, where dogs are 'dog cheap,' we used to give the tigers one every day. They were thrown alive into their cage, when, after playing with her victim for awhile, as a cat does with a mouse, her eyes would begin to glisten, and her tail to vibrate, which were the immediate precursors of death to the devoted little prisoner, which was invariably seized by the back of the neck, the incisors of the sanguinary beast perforating the jugular arteries, while she would traverse the cage, which she lashed with her tail, and suck the blood of her prey, which hung suspended from her mouth. One day, a puppy, not at all remarkable or distinguishable in appearance from the common herd, was thrown in, who immediately, on perceiving his situation, set up a dismal yell, and attacked the tiger with great fury, snapping at her nose, from which he drew some blood. The tigeress appeared to be amused with the puppy's rage of the puppy, and with as good-humoured an expression of countenance as so ferocious an animal could be supposed to assume, she affected to treat it all as play, and sometimes spreading herself at full length on the side, at others, crouching in the manner of the fabled sphinx, she would ward off with her paw the incensed little animal, till he was finally exhausted. She then proceeded to caress him, endeavouring by many little arts to inspire him with confidence, in which she finally succeeded, and in a short time they lay down together and slept. From this time they were inseparable; the tigeress appearing to feel for the puppy all the solicitude of a mother, and the dog, in return, treating her with the greatest affection; and a small aperture was left open in the cage, by which he had free ingress and egress. Experiments were subsequently made, by presenting a strange dog at the bars of the cage, when the tigeress would manifest great eagerness to get at it; her adopted child was then thrown in, on which she would eagerly pounce; but immediately discovering her cheat, she would caress it with great tenderness. The natives made several unsuccessful attempts to steal this dog from us.

MARRIED.
On Thursday the 24th inst. by the Reverend John C. Baker, Mr. JOHN M. JONES, of White Marsh township, to Miss MARY CLEVER, of Springfield township, both of Montgomery county. On Sunday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Kitts, Mr. JOHN SINGER, to Miss ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, both of the Northern Liberties.

In Millsboro', on Wednesday evening the 19th inst. by the Rev. S. W. Woolford, Dr. BARNARD, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN CUSTIS WAPLES, eldest daughter of Col. Wm. D. Waples, of Millsboro'.

OBITUARY.
Departed this life, yesterday, in the 29th year of his age, LEESON H. SIMMONS.
His friends and those of his Mother, are invited to attend his funeral from his dwelling house, No. 67, Wood street, just above Sixth street, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.
Died, at Danbury, Ct. suddenly, at the age of 60, DAVID BURR, Esq. clerk of the Fairfield county court. After retiring to bed in apparent perfect health, he was found a corpse in the morning. On his death being announced, the court, of which he had been clerk 46 years, resolved to wear the badge of mourning, adjourned, and a company of the body part of the way to Fairfield for interment. Mr. B. was extensively known, and universally respected.

ALMANACK.
1825.
FEBRUARY.
Sun Rises, Sets, High Water, Moon's Phases.
24 Thursday 6 46 42 5 26 Full
25 Friday 6 44 42 6 19 Last
26 Saturday 6 43 43 7 29 New
27 Sunday 6 42 44 9 2 1st
28 Monday 6 40 46 10 28 2d
1 Tuesday 6 39 47 12 36 3d
2 Wednesday 6 38 48 0 14 4th

The above Time of the Rising and Setting of the SUN is the true Times shown by a well regulated Clock, and not the apparent, or Solar Time, given in the ALMANACK.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLEARED.
B. G. Bonnell, Donelson, Trinidad, Lyle and Newman; Moro, Pinner, Madeira, T. H. Jacobs; Henry, Winslow, Boston, Captain John Logan, Donelson, New York, J. G. Stacey.

MEMORANDA.
The ship Wm. Savery, rode out the gale of Sunday night last at Fourteen Feet Bank. On Wednesday morning she had recovered her anchors & was getting under way—(reported by an oyster boat.)

ENGRAVING.
In various Branches, Executed by JACOB MAIS.
129-1 Chestnut street, above Tenth.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.
Cleared, ships Wm. Wallace, Wood, Savannah; Chase, Baxter, St. Croix, bags Independence; Barrett, Caracas, Euvie, Rock Mobile.
Arrived, brig John Marshall, Drummond, of Philadelphia, Me 50 ds fr Ticon, Scotland, with coals. Left no American vessels.
Sailed, ships Hudson, Champlin, for London; Gen. Putnam, Ireland; Gen. Liverpool; brig Miss. Amsterdam; Brown, Havana; Native, Port au Prince; Warren, Mobile; Francis Jarvis, St. Domingo.
The ship Express, Bangs, from Boston for this port, which got ashore near Black Rock Harbour, has been got off without damage.

Philadelphia Theatre.
The Curtain will rise at half past 6 precisely.
This Evening, Feb. 25.
Will be presented, a celebrated Comedy in five acts, called
The Fair American.
Young Saddy, Mr. Wood.
Spatterdash, Jefferson.
After which a Grand Serio Comic Romance, (in 2 acts,) founded on a popular Fairy Tale, called
Cherry and Fair Star;
Or, the Children of Cyprus.
On Monday, the Grand Chivalric Play of Ivanhoe, or the Jew's Daughter, with other entertainments, for the Benefit of Mr. Wood.

Insolvent Debtors.
Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for Two Dollars, on application at No. 7, North 6th street, one hour below South Alley. Feb 9—d

Money to Loan.
On Mortgage in small sums, on Real Estate in the city or county of Philadelphia. Apply to
P. I. Withbourn,
Covengance, No. 103, South Second Street, Feb. 9—d.

Demijohns.
3000 superior quality Demijohns, various sizes, made at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories—For sale by T. W. DOTT, Corner of Second and Race streets. Feb 17—d

Promissory Notes and Drafts,
That are negotiable, discounted, and money procured on security. Apply to
Charles M. Page,
No. 3, North Sixth street, near Market. Office open every evening until 8 o'clock. Feb 7—d

For Sale.
About 500 feet of riveted Hose, in good order, partly worn. Enquire at No. 24, North Alley. Nov. 22

To Artists.
The Lectures on Anatomy as applied to the Arts, to be delivered by Professor Bell, will commence on Monday the 14th inst. in the Pennsylvania Academy of fine Arts, and the course is completed, a Lecture will be given every Monday and Friday, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

High Ways and Bye Ways.
Second Series.
This day is published and for sale by ABRM. SMALL, No. 165, Chestnut street, High Ways and Bye Ways, or Tales of the Roadside, picked up in the French Provinces. By a Walking Gentleman, second series.

Butter and Powder.
100 kegs Prime Yellow Butter,
50 kegs F. FFF, first quality Powder,
For sale by
F. W. S. No. 29, Dock street.

Gibbs' Office For Ever!!
The 23rd Drawing of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, Third Class, took place yesterday, and No. 3641 a prize of \$200, the highest prize drawn, was as usual, sold at
GIBBS', No. 44, South Third street,
to Messrs. Horner & Bailey, November the 5th, 1823. Feb. 24—3t

NOTICE.
A meeting of the Journeymen House Painters of the city and county will be held at the house of Mrs. Broadben, Chestnut near Sixth street, on Monday evening the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.
Feb 25

Insolvents.
Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on reasonable terms, on application at
No. 3, North 6th Street.
Near Market.
Office open every evening till 8 o'clock.
Jan. 4—d

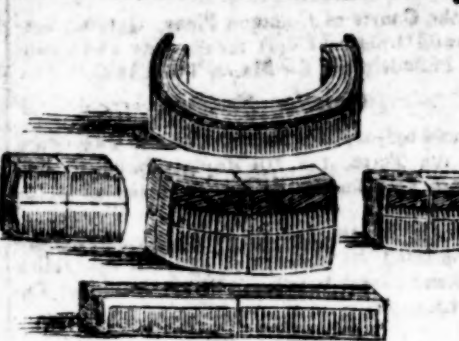
Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of Bridget Fowler, late of the City of Philadelphia, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those persons having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement to
Charles M. Page, Adm'r.
Feb 17—2w1m No 3 North 6th street.

\$30 Reward.
Was stolen from the table of the subscriber, on the night of the 21st inst. at the corner of Seventh and Coates' street a dark brown Horse, between 7 and 8 years old, about 15 or 16 hands high, he has a skin on the near eye, a small star in the forehead, a little snip and mealy nose, an uncommon thick neck, and carries a high head; he is a natural trotter, and racks a little when starting.
Whoever returns the said horse shall receive \$10, or \$30 for the thief and horse.

Samuel Elfreys,
Corner of 7th & Coates' street.
Feb 23—w3m

ENGRAVING.
In various Branches, Executed by JACOB MAIS.
129-1 Chestnut street, above Tenth.

New Comb Manufacturing.



The subscriber has now on hand a handsome assortment of
Tortoise Shell Tuck Combs, Mock Tuck do.
do. long do. do. long do.
do. side do. do. side do.
do. side do. do. side do.
Horn, riding and pocket combs, ornamented tuck and side combs, bone buttons, clock clasps, Morocco Wallets, elegant sugar cases and inkstands, various kinds of beads, dolls with long hair, real Nappes, shawls, soap, transparent and other fancy soaps, besides many other articles, for sale very reasonable for cash or approved paper, at
S. Wunderly's
New Comb Manufacturing, No. 1, N. 4th street, nearly opposite Yoke's hotel. Feb 23—d

Advance of Tickets.
Tickets in the Union Canal Lottery 15th class, will positively advance from 7 to 8 dollars, on Tuesday the 1st day of March.
JOHN GIBBS,
P. I. DECKER,
P. I. CANFIELD,
H. C. VATES,
JOSEPH SHEDDEN,
KENNEDY & WENDELL.
Feb. 21

The Italian Husband.
Just received and for sale by ABRM. SMALL, No. 165, Chestnut street, The Italian Husband, a Dramatic Poem. The Young Dreamer, and Fugitive Drifters, in verse. Price 50 cents. Feb. 24—3t

Insolvent Debtors.
Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for Two Dollars, on application at No. 7, North 6th street, one hour below South Alley. Feb 9—d

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Corner of 7th & Coates' street.
Feb 23—w3m

ENGRAVING.
In various Branches, Executed by JACOB MAIS.
129-1 Chestnut street, above Tenth.

To Western and Southern Merchants.

HENRY SIMPSON,
No. 18, North Front Street,
has always on hand, for sale at low prices for cash or acceptances, an assortment of
DOMESTIC COTTONS and WOOLLENS,
INDIA, GERMAN and FRENCH SILKS,
BRITISH WOOLSTEDS, COTTONS & WOOLLENS.
N. B. Fashionable articles for Men and Women's wear, constantly for sale;
Also, Cotton Yarns, from No. 6 to 30,
AND
India Satin Damasks,
Jan. 15—1825

BAKER'S
Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT,
Market, between Third and Fourth streets.
Procure Houses and parts, Boatmen, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Wet Children, Domestic, &c.
WET NURSES.
FOR SALE, a Black Girl, 11 years old and 17 to serve do. 11 and 7; do. 10 and 8; do. 16 and 5; do. 8 and 18 from the country—*Black Day* 16 and 5; do. 17 and 14; do. 14 and 7.
TO BIND, a number of White and Coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.
A WET NURSE wanted.
Property to Sell or Let entered gratis.
Families provided with domestics, with good recommendations. Dec. 18—1st

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Fifteenth Class—New Series.
To be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.
Sixty Numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.
A large proportion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 20 Tickets, embracing all the Combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than \$64, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for Capital Prizes.—
These parcels may be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they must of necessity draw, the difference being for a

Whole Package \$35 60 Single Ticket \$7 00
Half do. 42 80 Half do. 3 50
Quarter do. 21 40 Quarter do. 1 75
Eighth do. 10 70 Eighth do. 88

SCHEME.
1 Prize of 30000 is \$30000
1 do. 10000 is 10000
2 Prizes of 5000 is 10000
2 do. 2128 is 4256
20 do. 1000 is 20000
30 do. 500 is 15000
52 do. 100 is 5200
104 do. 50 is 5200
1500 do. 15 is 22500
10608 do. 8 is 84864

12120 Prizes,
22000 Blank,
\$205320
34220 Tickets, at 6 dollars, \$205320

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 36 prizes with these numbers on them, 1456 with two numbers on, and 10608 with one number on. Those tickets with none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn, and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to \$30,000.

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10000
Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5000
Those having on them the 1st, 6th and 8th, and 1st, 7th and 8th, each 2128

Those 20, having on them the 2d, 6th and 7th, and 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th, and 6th; 3d, 4th, and 7th; 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th 5th and 7th; 4th 5th and 8th; 4th 6th and 7th; 4th 6th and 8th; 4th 7th and 8th; 5th 6th and 7th; 5th 6th and 8th; 5th 7th and 8th; each 1000
All others (being 30 Tickets) having one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 500

The 52 Tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 4th and will each 5th, be entitled to 100
The 104 Tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 6th and 7th, or 6th and 8th, will each be entitled to 50
All others (being 1800) having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 16

And those having on them any one of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608, or 1,264 for each drawn No.) will each be entitled to 8
No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior Prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.
Prizes in every Lottery conducted by the subscribers, will be taken in payment for tickets.
Clubs will be accommodated on the usual terms. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Feb. 8

J. B. Yates,
A. McIntyre,
Managers,
No. 121, Chestnut-st. Philadelphia.
Jan. 18

20 cases super Bird's Eye Hdkfs,
Super Black Silk
do.
Entitled to debenture, and for sale by
KITCHEN & LOCKHART,
No. 163, Market street.
Jan 20—d

Everett's Orator at Plymouth.
Just received and for sale by ABRM. SMALL, No. 165, Chestnut street. A View of the Constitution of the United States of America, by William Rawls, 1 vol. 8vo.

A. S. will publish next week Gov on the Law of Partnership, first American edition, with the addition of American cases, by E. D. Ingraham, Esq.
Feb 24—d

Rawle on the Constitution.
Just received and for sale by ABRM. SMALL, No. 165, Chestnut street. A View of the Constitution of the United States of America, by William Rawls, 1 vol. 8vo.

FRANKLIN LIBRARY.
No. 48, South 3d Street near Girard's Bank.
Lionel Lincoln by the author of the Spy; Grece in 1823 and 1824, by Col. Stanhope; Hall's Account of the Colombian Republic; A Day in Athens by Miss Wright; Recollections of Lord Byron by Dallas; Tales of an American Landlord; Valley of the Shanandiah; Peep at the Pilgrims; Redwood, Saratoga; Hobomok; Highlanders; &c. &c. Feb. 2

A New Coal Grate.
A New Coal Grate for sale cheap. Apply at the office of the Columbian Observer. Dec. 21

Auctions.

By T. B. Freeman & Son.
No. 8, S. Third street.
Public Sales.
Of books, stationery, fancy hardware, gold and silver plate, watches and furniture.
T. B. Freeman & Son respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have made considerable additions and alterations in their establishment, which will enable them to conduct their public sales in the above branches, in separate rooms at the Auction Mart, No. 8 South Third street, and remove the difficulties which were experienced by their having public business in the same hall room. The sales of Books will be held in the long room over the Auction Mart, where Gentlemen will have it in their power to examine the Books, previous to the sale, without experiencing the least inconvenience, and further, those persons who cannot attend the public sales, will be accommodated at private sale, at auction prices; they have engaged the whole of the time of a person who has for many years acquired a practical knowledge of the book business, which they trust will enable them with their own assistance to give satisfaction to both buyers and sellers.
Cash advanced when required on all books intended for public sale.

Book Auction.
At the Auction Store of T. B. Freeman & Son, No. 8 South Third street, at seven o'clock, on the evenings of Monday and Friday, of each week, Public Sales of Household Furniture are held every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at the Auction Mart, No. 8 South Third street.

Book Auction.
On Friday evening, At 7 o'clock, in the long room, over the auction mart, A variety of valuable Miscellaneous Books and Stationery.

General Agent and Commission Business
BY JAMES WOOD,
No. 32 South Front street.
Being authorized to sell all description of merchandise at auction, begs leave to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in general, assuring them that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Days of Sale.
Tuesday and Friday afternoon—Dry Goods.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings—Book Sale.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings—Hardware, &c.

Grates and Fenders.
The agency of these manufacturers is now established at the Furniture Auction Store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chestnut street, where is now on hand, elegant English Cast Grates, Brass and Iron Wire Fenders, on sale, by wholesale or retail; these articles are warranted of the best workmanship, and worthy the attention of housekeepers or country fenders. A demand for any quantity can be supplied.

Piano Fortes, &c.
4 piano fortes, 2 new and 2 second hand, 1 square and octagon, for sale at the furniture auction store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chestnut, on Wednesdays.

Also, 1 fine barrel organ, plays 60 tunes; 3 fine violins.

Ingrain Carpets.
At private sale, 2 bales, just imported ingrain carpeting, by the piece, with choice of pattern.

Card—To Paper-Makers.
Liberal advances in cash made on all consignments of Paper, to be sold at private sale, for a given time, before offered at public sale.

Domestic Manufactures.
The manufacturers of domestic goods are respectfully informed, that every Thursday morning will be devoted exclusively to the sale of all kinds of domestic manufactures. It is thought by this course, that these goods will be brought more fully and directly before the purchasers, whose views will hereby be more immediately fixed upon them. The first sale will be held on Thursday the 12th August. Liberal advances will be made when required.

American goods of all kinds received for sale, on commission; household furniture for public or private sale, and cash advanced.

Musical Instruments.
A large assortment of 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 keyed flutes, superior clarionets, flageolles, bugles, &c. Also, large and small drums at public or private sale.

Dry Goods.
Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, at the auction store, 40 packages Seasonable Dry Goods, in lots, on a credit of three months, for all sums above \$200.

Hardware and Fancy Goods, &c.
This Evening, At the auction store, upstairs, A large and general assortment of Hardware & Fancy Goods, &c.

Elegant fashionable commode knobs, assorted patterns, plated pencil cases, scissors on cards, knives, tin specialties, in cases; steel thimbles; white metal do. lockers; and boxes; lead pencils; beads; buttons; with wrought plated basins; ear finger rings; necklaces; in boxes; bracelets; breast pins; seals on card; velvet purses; segues; purses; clasps; velvet ribbons; shawls and tongs.

Variegated and White Soap.
Also, to close a concern, 20 boxes of variegated soap, of good quality, 20 do. white do.

Transparent Soap.
Also, 20 boxes transparent soap, of a superior quality, in lots to suit purchasers.

Clock Maker's Lathes.
On Saturday evening, At the Hardware Store, two very superior clock maker's lathes.

Furniture.
On Monday Morning, At 10 o'clock, at No. 137, North Third street, A quantity of Household Furniture, the property of a person declining housekeeping.

Consisting of—Sideboards; sofa; tables; chairs; carpets; bedsteads; bedding; auditors; shovels and tongs; and a variety of Kitchen furniture, &c.

Book Sale.
On Monday Evening, At the auction store, upstairs, A collection of Books, Stationery, &c.

Furniture at Auction.
On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at the Furniture Auction Store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chestnut street.

4 bureaus, mantle and pier glasses, 2 prints in elegant gilt frames, of Washington's Address, &c. the Declaration of Independence, by Bama, 1 second hand mantle glass, 1 second hand side board, 1 piano forte, carpet, 1 book, vase & secretary, dining,

